

NORTH CAROLINA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
Office of Archives and History
Department of Cultural Resources

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Carver's Creek Methodist Church

Council, Bladen County, BL0153, Listed 4/30/2008

Nomination by Ed Turberg and Janet Seapker

Photographs by Ed Turberg, April 2007



Front and side view



Rear and side view

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of property

historic name Carver's Creek Methodist Church

other names/site number Carver's Creek United Methodist Church

2. Location

street & number 16904 NC Highway 87 East

not for publication N/A

city or town Council

vicinity X

state North Carolina code NC

county Bladen

code 017

zip code 28434

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official

Date

North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

☐ entered in the National Register

☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined eligible for the National Register

☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined not eligible for the National Register

☐ removed from the National Register

☐ other (explain): _____

Carver's Creek Methodist Church

Bladen County, NC

Name of Property

County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)
count)

☒ private
☐ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

☒ building(s)
☐ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	buildings
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources

previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

RELIGION/religious facility
FUNERARY/cemetery

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

RELIGION/religious facility
FUNERARY/cemetery

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

MID-19TH CENTURY/Greek Revival

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK
roof OTHER: composition
walls WOOD: weatherboard
other

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance**Applicable National Register Criteria**

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

☐ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.☐ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.☒ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.☐ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.**Criteria Considerations**

(Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

☒ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.☐ B removed from its original location.☐ C a birthplace or a grave.☐ D a cemetery.☐ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.☐ F a commemorative property.☐ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture**Period of Significance**1859**Significant dates**1859**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A**Cultural Affiliation**N/A**Architect/Builder**Carter, Levy, Builder**9. Major Bibliographical References****Bibliography**

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS)☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.☐ previously listed in the National Register☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register☐ designated a National Historic Landmark☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #**Primary Location of Additional Data**☒ State Historic Preservation Office☐ Other State agency☐ Federal agency☐ Local government☐ University☐ Other

Name of repository: _____

Carver's Creek Methodist Church

Bladen County, NC

Name of Property

County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 3.4 acres

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone Easting Northing
1 17 738083 3815487

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Edward F. Turberg

organization Architectural Historian

street & number 307 North 15th Street

city or town Wilmington

state North Carolina

date May 22, 2007

telephone 910-762-6301

zip code 28401

12. Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Pastor B. J. Champion

street & number 14343 NC Highway 87 East

telephone 910-645-4168

city or town Council

state North Carolina

zip code 27434

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Carver’s Creek Methodist Church
Bladen County, North Carolina

The Church: 1859, 1952, contributing

Carver’s Creek Methodist Church, built in 1859, located at 16904 NC Highway East, is situated on 3.4 acres of land on the west side of the highway, three-tenths of a mile south of its junction with the Carver’s Creek community near Council, Bladen County, North Carolina. Two historical markers along the roadside explain the importance of the early Quaker and later Methodist Church. A wooden sign board stating “Carver’s Creek United Methodist Church” is surmounted by a #4 bell from the C. S. Bell Company foundry in

The church, measuring forty feet across and sixty feet deep, is two bays wide and five bays deep, with a pedimented front portico, and a two-story rear addition sharing a common roof with a one-story brick educational building, thirty feet by sixty feet in size, and the surrounding graveyard occupy a grassy clearing encompassed by dense woods of mature pine and oak trees. Both buildings are oriented east toward the road; the church is set back ninety feet from the highway and the educational building is forty feet farther back. To the west of the church is Carver’s Creek, located to the south just outside the unincorporated boundary. The creek courses eastwardly through hollows opening to a broad marsh bordering the Cape Fear River between Kelly’s Cove and Lock’s Point.

Description: The Greek Revival form of the church is dominated by a raised, pedimented portico supported by four nonclassical octagonal columns with molded capitals that frame the twin front entrances. Plain-edge weatherboards encompass the building and converge in squared corner brackets. The roof is covered with shingles and the eaves have decorative wooden caps duplicating those on the columns. Broad skirt boards form the lower walls which rise above piers of handmade brick. Open spaces between the piers are filled with modern bricks and foundation vents in the 1950s. The paired front entrance features double-leaf doors with elongated, octagonal panels and five-pane transoms framed by angular moldings. The upper portion of the façade incorporates two, four-pane windows flanked by louvered blinds. Each side elevation contains four tall, twenty-over-twenty sash windows covered by five-section louvered blinds and triangular, Greek Revival-style back-band moldings. A simply-molded frieze extends above the window frames and terminates in boxed cornices. The front pediment is faced with plain-edge weatherboards duplicating those in the lower walls. The south elevation incorporates a handicapped access door that enters the narthex beneath the south staircase, which caused the lower sash of the door to be removed. A flight of stairs and a door added to the west end of the building opens to the rear addition containing a library and nursery. Similar steps and a door are at the west end of the north elevation and a covered walkway extends north to the adjacent fellowship hall. The church originally contained entrances to the upper slave galleries, but they were removed when the current addition was built in 1952. The west wall of the addition features six-over-eight sash windows at the first level and paired, six-over-six sash

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Carver's Creek Methodist Church
Bladen County, North Carolina

indows in the second story. The addition is covered with vinyl siding over the original pine
f is covered with modern, asphalt shingles.

_____ : The interior of the church consists of a narthex across the east end of the building,
-doors, each leaf containing two vertical, molded panels with
and a single, sixpanel handicapped entrance in the south wall. Paired, six-
les in the sanctuary where thre sections of seating are arranged
own the center and along the north and south sides of the room. The pews along the side walls
the north, east and south walls. The center
flat ceiling illuminated by modern, brass, Colonial-style
munion table and covered baptismal font, added during the 1969
estoration of the church, and an original 1859 lectern and pulpit, at the west end of the room,
above the main floor and are enclosed by railings featuring wide, scalloped and
ierced balusters. A circular stained glass window depicting Christ praying in the garden.
2 commemorates the Maultsby and Nicholson families. It occupies the upper
est wall above the pulpit and is illuminated by a halo of lights accessible from the upper real
allway. Curved end walls flanking the dais on the north and south sides contain sixpanel
-rooms leading to the library, nursery and exterior entrances in the
he galleries are accessed by twin, openstring, dog-leg stairs on the north and
outh sides of the narthex, adjacent to the front doors, and feature turned newel posts and
y, the galleries are supported by square posts with Greek
-style capitals. Chamfered and molded panels fronting the galleries replicate the panels
oors, with the addition of decorative center rondels.

Fellowship Hall: 1969, noncontributing

e church and set at right angles to the older structure is a onestory,
rick veneer building, dating to 1969, designed by Wilmington architects Ballard, McKim and
awyer. The building is three bays wide and ten bay deep, and is surmounted by a front-gable
oof. The entrance in the south gable end, protected by a steel and concrete covered walkway,
church, opens into a long, tilefloored corridor with painted, concrete
lock walls giving acces to five classrooms, two rest rooms, kitchen, dining hall and a furnace
oom. Windows in the north, east and west elevations contain si-over-six sash in molded
-leaf secondary entrance in the north wall of the dining hall, and a door from
orch on the west side of the building, open into the service areas. The
vered with asphalt shingles matching those on the church.

Graveyard: 1740 and later, contributing

tending south and west of the church and encompassed by a
trees bordering the site contains numerous sandstone, marble and granite
eadstones marking the graves of more than eight generations of communicants of the church
of thirty-odd unmarked burials from the congregation of the former Quaker
-eighteenth century. The Quaker burials are
center of the graveyard and originally had small field stones or wooden markers

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Carver’s Creek Methodist Church
Bladen County, North Carolina

n the plots. These have all disappeared over time. The stones in the southern section of the n a roughly semicircular pattern opening out towards the highway, while ose farther into the site form rows parallel to the church. Several burials, dating back two enturies, feature a variety of artistic carvings as well as several simple cement markers with Among notable stones dating from the late-eighteenth to mid-nineteenth f Major General Thomas Brown (1747-1814) and his wife, Sarah Bartram rown (d. 1779), residents of nearby Oakland Plantation; Lucy Ann Brown Owens (1793-1853), a andsome carved marble bed marker inscribed by the sculptor, T. Hargrave of Philadelphia; onel Samuel P Andres (1796-1840); Thomas Maultsby (1760-1812); Euphemia Dewey (1740-301790). The two last burials, with sandstone markers, are the arliest surviving in the graveyard. In two rows nearby are eight small stones marking the urials of five Confederate soldiers and three Federal soldiers.

ed burials in the graveyard are several noteworthy examples dating from 790 through 2003. The Abegail Gregory and Euphemia Dewey markers, dated 1790 and 1797 ly, are of pink sandstone which terminate in arched center sections flanked by smaller rches. The Thomas Brown (died 1839) and John Bright Brown (died 1847) markers are of white , foliated carvings. The Marianna Andres marble stone (died 1819) is nhanced by a bas relief of a covered urn placed beneath the branches of a willow tree. The Lucy nn Brown burial, the most elaborate in the graveyard, consists of a tall, celloshaped marble by acorns, oak leaves and a basket of flowers. The ecompanying curvilinear footstone incorporates a fanciful shield containing the initials L. A. Lucy Ann Owen). Shaped marble side rails enclose the burial plot. The E. W. Bordeaux arker (1917) of concrete with hand lettered inscription, has a segmentally-arched top above lasped hands. The Wiley Parker stone (1881) incorporates an uplifted hand pointing eavenwards. The Brisson marble marker (1922) has two, square columns with molded capitals upporting an arch inscribed “Father* Mother,” and crowned by an urn. The truncated obelisk arking the Lloyd plot (1881) features Eastlakestyle foliation surrounding the inscriptions, and Two diminutive stones, dating to 1905, mark the plots of the Council children, a ecumbent lamb for the brother and a dove for his sister. The former has the inscription, “A nbeam from the world has vanished,” and are typical examples of stones in popular use for hildren’s burials from the mic-nineteenth century to the early twentieth century. The most ecent stone, a granite marker dating to 2003, has a depiction of a fisherman in his boat reeling

s Creek Methodist Church preserves its historic exterior and much of its original interior nued to be used for religious services and family gatherings since its edication in 1859. A distinctive feature of the exterior of the structure is the portico across the ont, east elevation, where four, octagonal columns terminating in molded capitals support a teep pediment. Paired front entrances with double-leaf doors contain molded panels with olumns. Four, twenty-over-twenty-light ccupy the north and the south elevations and are framed by fivetier louvered linds. In the 1990s the eastern window on the south side of the church was altered by the mmodate a handicapped entrance to the narthex. Other

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Iterations to the building include bricking and venting the interstices between the brick
uction of a twøstory Sunday school addition at the west end of the
installation of new windows and covering of the original weatherboarding
n the west side of the addition with vinyl siding. Changes to the interior include opening the
irs in the narthex from their original enclosed state, and the installation of new,Colonial-
liers and sconces in the sanctuary. As originally planned, Sunday
chool classes were held in the balcony of the church, but in 1952, the twøstory rear wing was
rected to contain classrooms, a library and a nurseryIn 1969, the current brick veneer

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mary

Carver's Creek Methodist Church exemplifies the high level of craftsmanship and architectural style that prevailed in the Cape Fear region of North Carolina during the mid-nineteenth century. The Greek Revival temple form of the building is highlighted by four massive, octagonal columns defining the entrance façade; wide cornerboards and skirtboards; angular moldings surrounding windows and doors and elongated, octagonal panels in the doors and interior gallery aprons. The building thus preserves its historic architectural distinction as well as its identity, being used for religious and community activities since its dedication in

The 1859 Carver's Creek Methodist Church is significant as a prominent and distinguishing feature of Bladen County's architectural heritage, exhibiting the national stylistic trend of the time towards Greek Revival-style architecture. In composition and execution it is more

characterized by its use of fluted columns rather than round or square posts. Because of its high level of architectural design, the structure meets National Register Criterion C, for historic architecture.

Greek Revival architecture in America developed during the first half of the nineteenth century as a movement influenced by a renewed interest in the cultural ideals of the ancient Greeks as well as by the rapid growth in economic prosperity which raised the level of refinement on a national scale. The inspiration was the idealization of the classical world, of democratic city-states, translated into an evolution of architecture from Roman to Greek. The final years of the eighteenth century brought about an increasing interest in classical buildings to Europe and the United States, first based on Roman models, archaeological investigation in the early nineteenth century emphasized Greek architecture as the precursor of Roman styles, and shifted interest to Grecian models. Two additional factors enhanced Greek influence in this country: the American involvement in a war for independence (1821-30) aroused much sympathy in the newly independent United States, and the War of 1812 diminished American affection for British architecture. Architectural pattern books by Asher Benjamin and Minard Leverett, and a growth in the number of trained architects: Benjamin Latrobe, Robert Mills, William Strickland, Thomas U. Walter, Ithiel Town and Alexander Jackson Davis, stressed that proportion and detail were essential features of classical architecture.

Characteristics of Greek Revival-style architecture include a symmetrical arrangement of plans and elevations; central or paired entrances with single or double, two or four-panel doors and windows; pedimented roofs with wide eaves and projecting gables; six or more panes; low-pitched or pedimented roofs with wide eaves and projecting gables; and two-story entrance porches, full-width front porches or two-story porticoes; and full-height corner pilasters, often paneled. In 1840, the 115-year-old Orton Plantation (NR 1973), located on NC Highway 133, in Brunswick County, twenty miles south of Wilmington, was given a

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Carver’s Creek Methodist Church
Bladen County, North Carolina

ew river façade with Doric columns, classical frieze and pediment. In 1841, the DeRosset
their residence (NR 1974), at the northeast corner of South Second and Dock streets,
Wilmington, built on a stepped terrace with a colonnade of Doric columns and a frieze

hirty miles upriver, Thomas Brown added double-story porches in the 1840s to his 1790
-1730, midway between the crossroads of
Cape Fear River, in Bladen County. Public architecture also embraced the
reek Reviva-style as exemplified by the 1833-40 State Capitol, on Capitol Square, in Raleigh
esigned by New York architects Town and Davis); Wilmington’s 1844 Custom House on the
et between Market and Princess streets (designed by New York
); and in the same year, a new Methodist Church in Wilmington’s
dustrial and railroad north end, at the intersection of North Front and Walnut streets, a
ple form of the highest order with Doric portico and stuccoed walls simulating stone,
the Wood Brothers of Wilmington. In 1850, James Robeson of Bladen County
llowed the fashion of the time by erecting Walnut Grove (NR 1975), on the east side of NC
community. Both the Thomas Brown and James Robeson families
re members of Carver’s Creek Methodist Church and may have indirectly influenced the
esign of the 1859 church through the architecture of their homes.

he earliest example of the Greek Revival style in Bladen County church architecture occurred
with the erection of Purdie Chapel, on the west side of NC Highway 87, three miles south
eebay by four-bay, front-gable church contains a central entrance flanked
y tall windows and is surmounted by a pediment. The side elevations feature similar windows
nd all incorporate louvered shutters. The 1845 Mount Horeb Presbyterian Church (NR 1987),
estled in the forks of NC Highway 87 and SR 1712, is three bays by four bays in size, also has a
l entrance, and features a Tuscan columned portico added in 1932. The 1848-49 Trinity
ethodist Church (NR 1989), on a hilltop at Broad and Lower streets, in Elizabethtown, is a
-story, gable-front meeting house, three bays wide and four bays deep, with a central
access to the slave gallery in the left side elevation. The 1855
outh River Presbyterian Church (NR 1996), on the east side of NC Highway 210, just south of
Highway 41, is similar in appearance to the pedimented Purdie church,
ith a door in the right elevation and enclosed stairs leading up to a slave gallery. Carver’s
reek Methodist Church of 1859 continues the architectural trend with its stately pedimented
er galleries.

aden County, located in the southeastern sector of North Carolina, is the third largest county
ising 879 square miles of land in the Cape Fear Coastal Plain. Formed in 1734
om New Hanover Count, it is bounded by Sampson, Pender, Columbus, Robeson and
umberland counties, the last three being outgrowths of Bladen. The name derives from British
-1746), who held the title of Commissioner of
d Plantations from 1717 to 1746. The Carver’s Creek community, situated fifteen miles
outheast of the county seat of Elizabethtown, is named for early Quaker settler, John Carver (c.

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-1754), and for the waterway, also named for Carver, that rises to the west of the site and the Cape Fear River *NC Gazetteer*, p. 52-53; 91; *Historical Sketch* by

ghteenth century, settlers from England and Scotland, as well as grating from northern territories, explored the Cape Fear region of North Carolina seeking agricultural and timber lands that were accessible by water and road. Among the ettlers were Presbyterian Scots who progressed upriver to Cross Creek (Fayetteville) in umberland County; Pennsylvania Quakers who moved to the area south and west of the river, nd Protestant English whose presence dominated the region.

ot all the newcomers were there for religious reasons, but a strong religious revival led by sionaries did have an effect on the populace, especially those in this eastern part of the state.

First Great Awakening", leaders of the movement gymen, John Wesley (1703-1791), and his younger brother, Charles Wesley (-1788), who joined groups of Methodists at Oxford University and London, and traveled as r abroad as Savannah, Georgia, where they preached to laborers, farmers and slaves. John esley moved to Georgia in the early part of 1736 and remained there for the next two years.

1760, Methodist lay preachers were in cities such as New York and Philadelphia, spreading rth, West and South. Eleven years later, in 1771, Methodism's first reat American evangelist Francis Asbury (1745-1816), arrived in New York, moved to altimore and continued his religious revivals throughout the Revolutionary War—the only n 1776. In the closing years of the War, Asbury uth. From 1784 to 1816 he traveled along the Atlantic Seaboard, from New ork to Georgia. In 1785, he visited Bladen County, and established the Methodist movement in ommunity by 1790. Between 1800 and 1830, a second "Great Awakening" -spread arrived in America, in 1771, there were 1,000 members of the ethodist sect in the nation. Because of his zeal and fervency, at the time of his death, forty-five ears later, in 1816, the sect had grown by 200 percent, to 200,000 members.

he early inhabitants of the Carver's Creek area were a small community of Quakers om Pennsylvania, most had moved away at the outbreak of the Revolutionary War because of -war sentiments, leading to the acquisition of the log meeting house by the ith 167 white and sixty-one black s. The church, the first in the Bladen County Circuit, came under the jurisdiction of the th Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The enomination grew rapidly during the early 1800s as circuit riders spread the Gospel across the *Bladen Journal*, April 19, 1934).

entary information regarding the number of Methodist organizations in orth Carolina in the period prior to 1773, but when the Methodist Conference met in hiladelphia in June of that year, Bladen County is mentioned. The Bladen Circuit ncompassed a wide territory extending eastwardly from Lumberton on the Lumber River to the

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Atlantic Ocean and from the Cape Fear River south to the North-South Carolina state line. In 1790, there were fifty Methodists in the area. By 1790, membership had increased to 228, and by the January 1799, there were 650 church members. Bishop Asbury's attraction was especially for residents of North and South Carolina and Georgia. He visited Carver's

o, when a frame structure was erected on the site. This church, however, burned in 1858. The following year the current building rose on the site. The new church, erected by local builder Levy Carter and endowed by the local architectural style popular at the time. Measuring thirty feet by sixty feet and thirty feet up to the eaves, the construction incorporates heart pine -square sills, framing and finishes. At the dedication, on a summer in 1859, the Reverend Doctor Charles Deems, presiding elder of the Wilmington District, *Historical Sketch* by

subsequent years, Carver's Creek sponsored the establishment of other Methodist movements: in Bladen Springs, in 1858; Council in 1904; Bolton, in 1905; Freeman, in 1913; in

's Creek Methodist Church community, in its two centuries of history, include Sunday school classes, held in the church balcony until 1952 when a new facility was built adjacent to the church (later replaced by a new Fellowship Hall in 1969); restoration of the church building; the annual conference held annually from 1942 to the present, during the World War II years; and an annual gathering of families during the Thanksgiving season. As in the past, the church is a stalwart part of a prosperous region that counts on agriculture and tourism as its livelihood (*Bladen County Heritage*, p. 5-6).

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ECTION (

FERENCES

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aultsby, W. D., “The Methodists in Bladen County”*Bladen Journal*, Thursday, April 19, 1934.
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 t Carver’s Creek”, *Bladen Journal*, August 4, 1932. *Bladen County*

Bladen County, NC, Tax Map Parcel Number 3190.

ication The boundary encompasses all of the property historically
ted with Carver’s Creek Methodist Church and Cemetery.

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Carver’s Creek Methodist Church
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he following information applies to all photographs

arver’s Creek Methodist Church

ncil, NC 28434

April 2007

ocation of negatives: North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office

dividual photograph information is as follows:

- Exterior view from the northeast
- Exterior view from the southeast
- Exterior view from the southwest
- Fellowship Hall view from the southwest
- hoto #5.Overall view of graveyard from the northwest
- Sanctuary looking to the east front
- Detail of communion rail, altar, lectern and pulpit
- Rear wing view southwest into Library
- Fellowship Hall view north along corridor